Hittite shows three persons and two *numeri*, singular and plural. There are only two *tempora*, present and preterite. The present can render the future, and concluded anteriority can also be expressed by participial constructions (see 2.2.4.2.).

The two *modi* are indicative and imperative. It should be noted that prohibitive constructions are formed with the negation *lē*, with the verb in the indicative (see 2.4.4.1.). For the expression of modal conditions there is a particle construction with *man*, that can render *irrealis* and *potentialis* (see 2.4.5.). Finally, beside the active there is a medium (mediopassive) which can be reflexive or passive. *media tantum* occur, too.

Lit.: Friedrich 1960: 73 ff.; Eichner 1975; Oettinger 1979; Cowgill 1979; Oettinger 1992.

2.2.1.1. Present active

	mi- conjugation	*hi-* conjugation
1.sg.	*-mi*	*-hi*
2.sg.	*-ši*	*-ti*
3.sg.	*-zi*	*-i*[31]
1.pl.	*-weni*[32], *-wani*	
2.pl.	*-teni*, *-tani*	
3.pl.	*-anzi*	

1.a. 1.sg.pres.act. *mi-* conjugation: *-mi*

258. KUB I 1+ IV (Apology of Hattušili III)

14 *ki-nu-na-ya-wa-ra-an* ***kar-ap-mi*** *nu-wa-ra-an A-NA* ^{D}UTU ^{URU}PÚ-*na*

15 *AŠ-ŠUM* ^{LÚ}SANGA-*UT-TIM* ***ti-it-ta-nu-mi***

[31] With *hi-* verbs ending with *–iya, -i* disappears in the 3.sg. ending, e.g. *paršiya-* 'to crumble' : 3.sg.pres.act. *paršiya* (< **paršiyai*).

[32] Beside /u/, /w/ is dissimilated to /m/. This is why verbs ending with °-*u*- show the 1.pl. *-meni*, e.g. *arnu-* 'to bring' : 1.pl.pres.act. *arnumeni*.